

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Slavery question, and to his manly defence of the free States from the calumnies cast upon them by Mr. Calhoun and his followers. For the purpose of producing sentiment in the South, they charge the Northern States with acts, of which we are entirely innocent; and it is the exposure of these misrepresentations that is the moving cause of the warfare his opponent is waging against him.

On the 1st of September last, the Colonel made one of his ablest speeches, at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri. He commenced by proceeding to read certain extracts in illustration of what we have said. We begin with his defence of the non-slaveholding States, and we quote this part of his speech with the more pleasure because it is the first instance within our knowledge, in which a citizen of a slaveholding State has been so true to the principles of his own constitution, as to do so.

which they are used, is explained in an authentic emanation from Mr. Calhoun's own mind—and a corroborated production of it:—that "Southern Address," which is a copious reference to the subject, and which is a valuable illustration of that paragraph of State papers, fortuitously brought to light by Senator Knott, contains this invaluable information:—

"It is at the last session they passed a bill to establish a territorial government for Oregon, containing a provision to exclude Slavery, unaccompanied by compromise, or by any other concession to the rights of the slave. It was so passed, professedly to assert the unlimited control of Congress over the subject. It was the first bill of the kind that had ever passed Congress, and it was the first sign of aggression and encroachment in reference to Slavery in the territorial aspect of the subject. It has given a new and a decided character to the proceedings of Congress, representing with an great step in their progress, they are now trying, with an great zeal than ever, towards the

The true objects of the resolutions are two-fold—against the Union—and against me. The Wilmot Proviso is a principle of the Union, and I have been the first to have it passed at the beginning, from the known fact of my unpopularity to New Mexico and California. No man could have done this but me.

the call, and from co-operation of the various opinion in promulgating it, to be regarded to all who were at heart enlisted in the cause of the slave.

A resolution, a committee of three was appointed to receive and By-Laws for the government of the Convention.

During gentlemen were appointed: Samuel J. May, Ward and J. W. Loguen.

Frederic Douglass would take this session to say, that he was not only tolerated in this Convention. Remarks from anyone, giving their views on what they may, were desired. He would like to see the Convention. HENRY R. MAY, 1841.

For the evening word
Congregational Church—the old battle
billionaires in Central New York.
The President read the four resolutions
Committee, now before the conven-
tion came in during the reading, looking
said that Mr. Gerrit Smith the
sake the Senator and Winifred Smith the
announced that the first four resolu-
for consideration, as the first business of

every party by their words, and I have noticed it. It is the moment it commenced to be better of the press, offered to treat me and ridicle. Then came his own quoted in the resolution, At times almost ridiculous; but on it seemed sublime! He felt that were true, and that the course it is as tremble now.

I answered was this: That the hold- was a sin against God and against man. A meeting was called, and dis- TWELVE of us formed a socie-

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